

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THE MAILS BY THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The European mails by the steamship America reached this city yesterday morning. We have Liverpool papers of the morning of the 10th, and London papers of the 9th.

A letter in the Liverpool Times of the 10th, from a lieutenant of the Coast Guard, at Carlingford, Ireland, dated on the 2d inst, a parcel containing about one hundred and fifty delivery notes of cotton, was picked up on the beach at Greenore. They are dated at New Orleans, each note specifying in writing a certain number of bales, with the names of the exporters printed thereon, such as "Bell & Boyd," "C. N. Parker & Bro.," "T. C. Sayre," "H. & A.," &c. The latest date of any of these notes is the 9th of December, 1856. It is supposed that an American ship has been lost on her homeward voyage on this coast.

The amnesty by the Emperor of Austria on visiting Hungary will be very complete, and will exclude only Kossuth.

FRANCE.
Paris, April 8.—The commission of the budget, contrary to the usual custom of the chamber, has this year appointed its reporter before having completely discussed all the questions connected with it. M. A. Leroux has undertaken to present his report to the chamber by the 1st of May, as the government and chamber both desire that no prolongation of the session should take place. The committee on the budget is now discussing the bill, and everything favors the impression that it will be passed on the same conclusion as the Council of State, and that nothing will be changed with regard to the 15 centimes on tobacco and securities.

General Tollenbe was presented yesterday to the Emperor by Count Kiselef.

Ferukh Khan has arrived in Paris on his return from London.

SPAIN.
The Madrid journals of the 4th state that Gen. Prim had left for Alicante to undergo the six months' arrest to which he has been condemned. General Roncali (count d'Alcy) had been attacked with apoplexy in the night, and died before he could be conveyed to his own estate. The information given by the count is that the Marquis had refused to accept work in the manufacture, the governor of the city had interdicted their associations. A letter states that Count de Montemolin has notified his partisans that he disapproved strongly of any new attempt to light the torch of civil war, and that he considered there was not at present any chance of success. This step, adds the letter, seems to indicate that the Count hopes that the attempts of Russia to effect a reconciliation between his family and that of Queen Isabella will prove successful.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.
Berlin, April 8.—The official Zett denies the assertion that the day of three weeks given by Austria and Prussia to Denmark was granted at the request of France. The same journal adds that the dispositions of the foreign powers are favorable to the demands made by the German powers, and confirms the statement that Russia has rejected the demand of Denmark, to have the question submitted to a conference of the five great powers.

AUSTRIA.
A letter from Vienna, of a usually reliable source, of the 4th, in the Hamburg News, states that Count de Paar had a private audience of the Emperor, the day before yesterday. The information given by the count is that he was of a nature to calm down the irritation felt against Sardinia.

VENICE, April 7.—The Austrian Gazette asserts that the rumors of an intended concentration of Austrian troops on the Sardinian frontier, in consequence of the gathering of Sardinian troops at Alexandria, are without foundation. The Austro-Sardinian dispute has had no visible effect on the course of Vienna.

THE EAST.
Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the 20th ult. The Sultan visited the Royal Arsenal before the English fleet sailed for Malta. The Presse d'Orient contains a strong article against the trade carried on in Circassian slaves. Austria had announced at Constantinople by telegraph her rupture with Sardinia. The Ottoman ambassador at Tiberias had presented a note calling for the execution of the treaty of delimitation and the restitution of seven towns to Turkey, particularly Oumiah and Sulimanli.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE IN IOWA.
[Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]
FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 10, 1857.

In a communication addressed to you, and bearing date the 23d ult., I informed you that an expedition was fitting out in this place against the Indians residing in the vicinity of Spirit Lake, upon the line of this State and Minnesota, about one hundred and thirty miles to the northwest of us, and that we were to march in pursuit of them the next day. Having just returned with the other volunteers who accompanied said expedition, I will relate as briefly as possible the details thereof.

Upon the 24th ult. we started from this place, divided into three companies, under the command of Major Wm. Williams, of the firm of Williams, Hann, & Co., bankers, in this place.

After a tedious march of six days we arrived at a place called "The Colony," in Palo Alto county, about seventy miles to the northwest, settled by Irish emigrants.

After our arrival at "The Colony," preparations were made for a battle; twenty-two picked men were detailed to act as scouts, who kept some three miles in advance of the main body. About one o'clock we received information that they had found about twenty-five men, women, and children upon the prairie, some of whom had been wounded by the Indians. They were without provisions, scantily clothed, and exhausted by fatigue. When we came up we found them encamped in a grove by the side of the Des Moines river, where they had been taken by the scouts. We supplied their wants as well as we were able, and our surgeon, Dr. Bisell, attended to the wounded.

These people had come from Springfield, a trading post on the west bank of the Des Moines river, in Southern Minnesota.

On Friday, the 27th ult., at about 1 o'clock, p.m., they entered the town and camped first at the store of Geo. & Wm. Wood, which they robbed of all the goods and eight hundred dollars in gold. Wm. Wood was killed, and George Wood, missing, was supposed to have been killed with the store.

They next called at the house of Josiah Stewart, and shot him through the head. His wife begged for her life; to which they replied "no," and she was killed. They then shot her also in the head. Her two little girls were killed with her club. John Stewart, a little boy eight years old, hid himself behind a log and escaped. Maj. Williams has taken him alive and will bring him up. He has now a good protector.

They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Thomas; several families had been collected together, and there were some eight or nine rifles in the house. Unapprehensive, an old Indian chief, well known in this neighborhood, ran past the house shouting to the Indians, several of whom unfortunately ventured to the door to see what was the matter, when about twenty Indians, posted behind a hay stack, about five rods distant, fired upon them, killing a son of Mr. Thomas, aged ten years; Mr. Thomas was wounded in the arm, rendering amputation necessary; David Carver was shot through the arm, the ball lodging in his side. The women is not considered dangerous; and Miss Drucilla Silver received a ball in her shoulder, the ball passing out upon the opposite side.

The doors were instantly shut and barricaded. Some of the inmates engaged themselves in mauling battles, others in loading the rifles, while John Bradshaw and a man named Markam fired upon the Indians without. Their chief and a number of others were killed; the exact number is not known. It was reported by an Indian to a man named Shigley that nine were killed and five wounded. Towards night the Indians withdrew, carrying their dead and wounded with them. No white person was killed after the first fire.

We resumed our march the next morning, and after a further journey of two days arrived at Granger's claim, 12 miles east of Spirit Lake. Our scouts here discovered traces of the Indians, but after a diligent search no Indians could be found. We learned that the troops had been at Springfield, buried the dead, and had proceeded to Spirit Lake and had buried one of the dead at Marble's house; that they had followed the Indians until they

came within half a day's march of them, when the pursuit was abandoned, the Indians retreating in such haste as to leave part of their plunder behind them, with five horses. Why the pursuit was thus given up I know not.

Major Williams, perceiving that the troops had chased the Indians off, who were at least five days in advance, and that it would be of no use to follow them, detached twenty-four men to go to the lake and bury the dead they might find there.

The men sent to Spirit Lake have returned. They have buried twenty-nine bodies; two were found burned; besides, it is not known, of course, whose skeletons they were. They first visited the house of Mr. Thatcher, and found two bodies—those of A. Noble and Mr. Ryan. They then visited the residence of Jonathan House; here nine bodies were found, dreadfully mangled—men, women, and children, all indiscriminately murdered; the body of Jonathan House is reported missing.

The next house was Granger's, near the lake. Here, probably, a sharp conflict had ensued. A man named Snyder was found dreadfully mangled with a broad-axe. The Grangers have one missing, probably both killed. The body of a man was found upon the lake near the house, so mangled that it was impossible to recognize him. Broken rifles were found about this house, and other signs indicative of a fight.

They next went to Mattock's house, where eleven were found. This house had been burnt. The men and women shot, and children tomahawked, were some twelve persons—one missing.

The Indians have taken four women prisoners. It is supposed that about seventy persons have been killed and taken prisoners.

Our little army of but one hundred and ten men would have met and conquered the enemy, were it not that the United States troops had scared off our game.

LATER FROM TEXAS.
The Houston Price Current of the 16th inst., speaking of the frost on the night of the 12th inst., says:

We fear this frost has proved the last fall blow to the wheat crop, even if it escaped the frost of the 4th. We had heard from reports from the wheat region. In McLennan and Travis counties, and below, the crop, on the morning of the 7th, did not appear to retain any life whatever.

Cotton seed is scarce in some portions of the country, though the general impression is that there is plenty to be had with a little trouble to replant for a full crop. It will have to be hauled in some sections, however, many miles. Corn is also scarce for planting, and we hear of loads of New Orleans corn being sent from here a hundred and fifty to two hundred miles.

From the sugar region, so far as we can learn, the frosts have not materially injured the prospect for a large crop this year. Planters there are generally in good spirits, and confident that they will this year produce more than ever before.

The Washington American of the 14th inst. says:

The crops that were supposed to be but partially injured by the late frosts are rather slow about making another show of life. In fact, we fear that the damage is greater than was at first supposed.

The wheat still continues cold, with every prospect of another frost. Fruit of every description, we fear, will be worth a premium in Texas the ensuing year.

There was a fall of snow at Washington on the night of the 11th inst.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.
The Brownsville Flag of the 2d inst. says:

"Our town is filled with horse-traders, seeking purchases in Mexico, and our levee is loaded with packages and barrels of merchandise, seeking a market in the same country. Brownsville is evidently extending her trade into Mexico, and that country itself, judging by the few who have been here, is now happily enjoying, begins to show unmistakable signs of progress. We are pleased to note the difference in some of the importations. We have seen boxes of muskets and belted filibusters cross over, but now we observe instead many lots of machinery, destined for the mines and cotton manufactories. Mexico has tried the former of these imports to her sorrow, she will find the contrast in the workings of the latter a delightful one."

The same paper of the 16th instant has the following:

"We are in receipt of a letter dated Carrizo, 9th inst., from a very reliable friend, who informs us that the Indians are creating great havoc among the Mexicans on the opposite side. Carrizo is a thriving American town in Webb county, situated opposite the Mexican town of Guerrero, and between Laredo and Roma."

"Our friend writes us: 'We have nothing new on our side in Mexico; the Indians are committing depredations daily. A party of about fifty went as low down as the San Juan river. They are savage, and I am told more so than common; I suppose on account of Vidauri's use of them up in the summer of 1856. They have burnt their prisoners. They are Masadores, Comanches, and Lipans, armed with rifles and six-shooters.'"

It will be remembered that, in 1855, this tribe of Lipans was nearly exterminated by a body of troops acting under the orders from Gen. Vidauri, then governor of the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon. Actuated by revenge, the remnant of these savages have doubtless allied themselves with the Comanches and the small tribe of Masadores, to visit vengeance on the frontier. We think they will find Vidauri still a match for them, now that his hands are free from San Luis."

That Mr. Robert J. Walker goes to Kansas for a sale and exclusive purpose, so far as his public functions are concerned, of crushing the bogus laws and a bogus slave holding constitution down the throats of the people, however they may decline and struggle against the nauseous dose, is evinced by attending circumstances inconsistent with any other conclusion.—New York Tribune.

According to the Tribune, as well as other and more reliable authorities, the free-State men are largely in the majority in Kansas. Of course, they can make it a free State, if they will only vote at the coming election, no matter whether Walker goes there for the "sole and exclusive purpose of crushing slavery down their throats" or not. How comes it, then, that the New York Tribune and other papers of that kidney are engaged in an attempt to prevent the free-State men from voting? Why does the Tribune advise them not to vote? Is it because that sheet would prove for objects of its own, to see its oft-repeated predictions verified, and Kansas admitted as a slave State? And if so, what are those reasons? Dare the Tribune avow them?

That the New York Tribune is prone to misrepresent facts in order to subserve partisan ends, and that it is an unscrupulous, unprincipled, and smoothly-hypocritical partisan sheet, is evinced by attending circumstances inconsistent with any other conclusion.—Harford Times.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.—The crossing of the North river has always been among the most expensive and serious difficulties in maintaining uninterrupted communication over the wires between this city and Philadelphia, and not less than \$50,000 to \$75,000 have been expended by the different companies in the erection of masts near Fort Washington and Lee, for the purpose of swinging the wires across the river, a stretch of about one mile; but all attempts of this kind to keep up a regular communication with the Jersey shore have failed.

Within the last year or two the House Company have laid down a substantial sub-marine cable between Forts Washington and Lee, which has worked very successfully, and we now learn that Mr. Heise, the obliging and excellent manager of the Magnetic Company's lines, has just laid down a cable to the Jersey shore, which is thought to be a much better point for crossing the river than at the forts further up. Each of the cables contains three conducting wires, and, although very heavy, the cables were laid by Mr. Heise without difficulty or accident of any kind.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 23.

The Baltimore Patriot of yesterday evening announces that Chief Justice Tully delivered the opinion of the circuit court of that city in the case of the city of Wheeling vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on an injunction to prevent the repealing by said company of the extra dividend resolutions passed by the president and directors some weeks ago. The court held that the repealing of the dividend resolutions declaring the extra dividend, if it is a vested interest, affects no right, and, therefore, refused to grant the injunction.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A tri-weekly German paper (says a western exchange) published in this city, called the Grad Aus, (straight out), announced a few days since that Dr. Kane had recently returned from the Arctic region in search of the lost steamship Franklin. To this the Atlas (German republican) replied that it never before heard that Sir John Franklin was a steamship! Shortly after, the Grad Aus had a long article, endeavoring to prove how mean the Atlas was in taking cognizance of such small mistakes, and wound up by saying that, as a matter of course, Franklin was not a steamship, but surely a sailing vessel!

The steam-ship Niagara, (says the New York Express of Saturday,) which touched off the light-ship at Sandy Hook yesterday, after two days' steaming, and put on board a steaming person who had been invited to witness the trial trip, is said to have proved an entire success. The engines worked beautifully; she answers promptly to the helm; and although only 31 and 32 revolutions per minute were made, she accomplished from 7 to 8 knots an hour; at 9 o'clock last night she had headed for Greenwich, to get her share of the inter-oceanic telegraph cable.

Twenty years ago sand-boxes were the absolute accompaniment of a gentleman's written desk. They are now tabooed, and blotting-paper has usurped their place. Although such immense quantities of this paper are consumed in this country, we are told that it has not heretofore been made in our own paper-mills. Parker's Mills, at Westville, Connecticut, near New Haven, have led off in making this kind of paper, and produce an excellent article in different colors.

An ancient Finn, who sat for his portrait to Bayard Taylor in Lapland, had a curious notion of the discovery of America, and mingled tradition and history together in a queer way. He claimed to know all about America; was not present when it was discovered, "but Jesus Lampi, who lives in Kittila, was one of the crew of the ship, and he saw how it happened. Jesus Lampi said they were going to throw the captain overboard, but he persuaded them to give him three days, and on the third day they found it."

The New York Liquor Dealers' Association numbers over 5,000 persons, and has a cash fund of \$300,000, which, it is said, will be expended in testing the constitutionality of the license law recently passed by the legislature. A committee of nine has been appointed to proceed to Albany and obtain the opinion of the attorney general on the question. It is stated that under this law not one dealer in five hundred will be able to obtain a license.

St. Petersburg has rapidly recovered from the commercial prostration occasioned by the war. In 1856 the total value of all articles imported was 68,871,752 roubles; of all articles exported, 54,926,091 roubles. In 1857 the exports amounted to 53,267,261 roubles; in 1854, to 9,885,689 roubles; in 1855, to 2,586,194 roubles; and in 1856, to 54,926,091 roubles.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript states that Mr. John Turner, of the old firm of Lang & Turner, editors of the New York Gazette, (the great commercial paper of that city thirty or forty years ago,) yet survives here in Lexington avenue, at the advanced age of 85, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest printer and editor in the country. He was apprenticed to the printing business as long ago as the year 1785, to the well-known Samuel Longo, of that city.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that in the case of John Scatchard, alias Crose, charged with conspiracy to get Huntington, the forger, out of the State by means of a forged manumission, Justice Connolly decided on Friday last to hold him to bail in \$500, to await the action of the grand jury. In default of bail the prisoner was committed.

In some parts of Western New York the hay is all eaten up; there is no grain; the grass has not come, and cattle are dying for want of food. The snow still lies upon the ground; the roads are almost impassable; and, as the hay, straw, and grain are exhausted, there is no alternative for the farmers but to suffer their cattle to die.

A Syracuse (New York) exchange states that the emigrant train over the Central road, which passed through that city Friday evening, consisted of twenty cars, loaded with emigrants, most of them Mormons, bound for the Territory of Utah. The greater portion of them are English, who arrived at Boston a few days since.

The supreme court of Illinois has decided that animals wandering on the track of an enclosed railroad are strictly trespassers, and that the company is not liable for their loss while on the track, unless its employees are guilty of willful or wanton injury, or of gross negligence, evincing reckless or wilful mismanagement.

On the 22d instant the first mail was driven by the president of the Alabama and Florida railroad, and the first car was put upon the track. The Montgomery Advertiser was seized by the object of the meeting is to arrange time-tables for these various roads.

The Emperor Napoleon, having consented to act as arbitrator in the money matters in dispute between Count de Norny and Madame Lehon, has made an award in favor of the latter to the amount of four millions of francs.

The steam propeller Fanny Garmer, bound from Trenton to New York, by way of the Delaware and Baritan canal, exploded on Saturday morning near Millstone. Five men employed upon her were instantly killed, and the boat was nearly destroyed.

The New York Daily Times states that the grand conspiracy concert on the 24th inst. in that city was a success, though it was announced that the amateurs who promised would not assist in the cantata, because they sang in the churches, and did not feel at liberty to sing staves of spiritualistic origin.

Steamers have begun to run on the inland route between New Orleans and Galveston, leaving Berwick's wharf upon the arrival of the cars on the Opelousas railroad.

Fletcher Webster, in reply to an inquiry from the Rev. Geo. Trask, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, states that his father never used tobacco at all, and had a great aversion to it.

The Broadway Tabernacle Society of New York city is about to erect a new church on Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street. The land cost \$78,000, and the church, which is to be of white marble, will cost about \$75,000 more.

By a Memphis (Tennessee) paper we learn that Madame La Grange is in that city, and that her concerts are attended by large crowds. The same paper says: "Madame La Grange is a great vocalist; she proved last night her title to the fame that preceded her."

While a little daughter of Moody Barback, of Waterville, Maine, was standing near a window, a partridge flew from the woods against the window, breaking the glass into a hundred pieces, and perched upon her shoulder.

A writer in a Cincinnati paper makes out the aggregate loss of hope in that city that have died this season of cholera, to be sixty thousand, valued at three hundred thousand dollars.

The city of Chicago has been mulcted into a verdict of \$15,000, in a suit brought by a citizen for injuries received in falling into a sidewalk man-trap.

The canal appraisers of the State of New York have drawn for their terms of office. Mr. H. H. Hull drew three years, Mr. William Vasson two years, and Mr. Ashabel B. Parmelee one year.

The Reading railroad, the great coal thoroughfare of Pennsylvania, has cost \$18,335,000. It is 93 miles long, and has cost more than any other road in the United States per mile.

The Nova Scotia house of assembly has granted a monopoly for twenty-five years of the right to land a submarine Atlantic telegraph upon the shores of the province to the New York and Newfoundland Company.

Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, New York, a very eminent lawyer, died on the 25th instant, after a brief illness.

John R. Balch, the treasurer of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was severely, and it is thought fatally, stabbed on the 24th instant by a colored man named Barnes.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis announces that a pleasure trip on the Pacific railroad was given on the 24th instant in honor of Edward Everett, who was to repeat in that city his oration on Washington on the 25th.

The Minister of Marine of France, Admiral Hamelin, is going to Toulon about the 15th instant, to meet the Grand Duke Constantin.

We learn that Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, has rented the elegant brick mansion in the neighborhood of the War Department formerly occupied by Hon. Edward Everett.

LOCAL NEWS.

POSITIVE SLAVES.—In the circuit court, as we learn from the National Intelligencer, Mr. Stevens, of Prince George's county, Maryland, acting for Mr. Dionysius Sheriff, of the same county, prayed the court—toward the close of the past week—to deliver up, under the 10th section of the fugitive-slave law, the persons of five negro men, a negro woman and child, who had come into the District and have been in the county jail of this county since October last, and who belonged to the estate of the late Henry H. Waring, of Prince George's. The negroes claim their liberty under a grant of freedom in their master's will, which is resisted by the executor, Mr. Sheriff, on the ground of an insufficiency in the other personal property of the testator to pay his debts. The court, on the identification of the negroes as those of Mr. Waring, gave an order for their delivery into Mr. Sheriff's hands. It is understood the negroes will sue for their liberty under the will in the Maryland courts.

The weather for the past two days has been bland and beautiful, just as we should expect for spring, affording a marked and truly agreeable contrast with the cold and the rain and the wind which preceded it.

We noticed yesterday the employment of the implements which were familiar to "Poor Old Ned"—namely, "the shovel and the hoe"—in various directions, preliminary to the sowing of vegetable or floral seeds; which, in due time, will spring forth, either to gratify the "inner man," gastronomically speaking, or augment the pleasure of his mind and sight with the beauty and fragrance of the full-blown flowers.

Dr. Z. D. L. Zender, of Paris and of New York, member of several medical and scientific societies, will stay only one week in this city, at Mrs. Seale's house, No. 383 Pennsylvania avenue, between 4th and 6th streets, where he will give written consultations in medicine, craniology, physiognomy, diet, moral training, the plan of life to pursue, &c. Fee \$1. Hours: 10 to 12 o'clock, a.m., and after 4 o'clock, p.m. The doctor has twenty-four years' experience.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY LANDS.—The lands adjoining us, in the above named county, have largely advanced in price within the last five or six years. One reason for this is the nearness of a market, in which all the products of the soil sell readily at remunerative rates.

A farm adjoining the lands of Henry Slater and others, containing one hundred and ninety acres, was on Saturday sold for \$29 per acre, or \$5,565 for the whole of it; James Tyson, esq., being the purchaser.

MISS LOUISA PINE.—The many friends of this popular artist in this city will read with pleasure the following extract which we cut from the letter of the New York correspondent of the Star. Miss P. bade the American public farewell on Saturday evening last at Burton's Theatre:

"Long before the doors were open an anxious crowd of a thousand persons besieged them, and within twenty minutes after the audience began to enter there was no part of the building in which a single seat or stand-point could be obtained. The opera given was 'Fra Diavolo,' in which 'The Skylark' was as faultless as she is in all she undertakes. The enthusiasm of the audience was immense; several times did they encore the 'favorite' or call her before the curtain, and at the close insisted upon a speech. Miss Pine gracefully complied, delivering one of the most appropriate farewell addresses I ever heard upon the stage, no part of which, however, was more satisfactory to her audience than her expression of hope that her 'farewell' was not forever, but that she might meet us again. She sails for 'Merrill England' in a few days."

SHAD.—It is stated that shad, on the Susquehanna, are selling at \$14 per hundred. They can, fortunately, be furnished at a lower figure in this vicinity—namely, at from \$11 to \$12. From fifteen hundred to two thousand are taken at a haul, sometimes; the Potomac being prolific of the finny delicacy.

Herring are selling at from \$8 to \$9 a thousand. The "Potomac robbin'" maintains its ancient reputation.

The counterfeited twenty-five-cent pieces in circulation are lighter in weight, and have a whiter appearance, than the genuine article. A little care would prevent imposition. Where there is doubt, contrast it with the true "quarter," or, if "weighed in the balance," with the latter, it will certainly "be found wanting."

PRACTICE SHIP.—The sloop-of-war Plymouth will be completed and equipped by the 1st of June. The Star says that one of the new improved pivot guns of Lieut. Dahlgren is on board of her, and is a formidable-looking instrument enough. There are to be five of those guns on board the ship, and they are so arranged as to be used on either side, as may be required. She is to cruise along the coast and visit the several naval ports in the North.

FREE PASSES TO CLEVELAND.—The "reverend clergy" were yesterday, by public advertisement, "respectfully invited" to attend the Forrest Hall theatrical performance, "gratuitously," to witness the play of "The Drunkard." Singularly enough, one of the actors is named Church. The handbill contains an extract from the address of the Rev. Dr. Bellows before the Dramatic Fund festival in New York; the managers, seeking upon the friendliness of the last-named gentleman, appropriate their names to puff the business in which they are engaged.

THE GEORGETOWN CANAL.—We understand that it is confidently predicted that the repairs of this canal at Dam No. 5 will be so far completed by the 4th of May next as to warrant the letting in of the water.

THE CITY COLLECTORSHIP.—We are gratified to see the name of James F. Halliday (together with that of Nicholas Callan) announced as a candidate for city collector at the ensuing general election.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOUNTED GUARD were on parade yesterday afternoon, in full force, preceded by a fine band of music—the horses keeping good time to the instrumental performances.

In the rear was a cart containing the targets, as if hurrying to execution the two military gentlemen depicted in appropriate colors on the smooth plank.

In pursuance of invitation, the guard proceeded to Dr. Hunt's, where Private Lutz won the first prize, a beautiful silver cup; Private Lutz, the second; and Mr. John Tiedler that contended for by honorary members.

The company were handsomely entertained by Dr. H., and returned to the city highly delighted with their afternoon's recreation.

DUST.—Yesterday evening our citizens and sojourners were again annoyed with high winds, which, as heretofore, lifted the loose particles of dust and gritty substances from the thoroughfares, and dashed them into the eyes, nostrils, and ears of pedestrians who happened to be abroad. Washington is famous for such afflictions, and we may safely say that no other city in the Union need be envious of this distinction! Housewives complain, and with reason, of the injury to their furniture from this cause; while the agitated dust interferes seriously with promenade, and curtails considerably the profits of the dealers in fancy goods and the furnishers of "fast horses" at the suburban drive.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY EXTENSION.—The temporary shed which was constructed over the basement of the south wing of the Treasury building during the winter has just been removed, and the workmen are now engaged in covering the upper floor of the basement (which is to be the entrance floor of the superstructure) with a composition of asphaltum, cement, and pitch, and in plastering the rooms of the basement. This south wing is 276 feet long and 65 wide; the basement being 12 feet in the clear, with a 10-foot cellar underneath. Workmen are also engaged in excavating for the foundation of the west front, which is to be 490 feet long and 62 wide, running parallel, and the length of the east front, with basement and cellar the same as the south wing.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED from auction.—We respectfully invite the attention of housekeepers and others to a large addition to our stock of furniture and family goods, many of which have been purchased at recent auction sales, and will be sold at much less than retail prices. We name: Linen and cotton sheetings, all widths; Damask, duvety, and corded bed spreads; Bed and counterpane, and cotton sheetings; Damask table-cloths and napkins; Damask handkerchiefs and pocket towels; Bed and crib blankets, all sizes; Cotton table and piano covers; Bed and counterpane, and cotton sheetings; Parrot and other articles; and a full assortment of color housekeeping articles, such as— Velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply, bagran, Venetian, and Swiss muslin, book muslin, lawn muslin; Nainsook muslin, Tulle, and other articles; Velvet, chamois, tufted, mosaic, and other rugs; Velvet, tufted, Adelaide, corner, and other door mats; The elegant and new curtain, and other articles; and a full assortment of color housekeeping articles, such as— Velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply, bagran, Venetian, and Swiss muslin, book muslin, lawn muslin; Nainsook muslin, Tulle, and other articles; Velvet, chamois, tufted, mosaic, and other rugs; Velvet, tufted, Adelaide, corner, and other door mats; 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